

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1865.

Northern Items.

While a portion of the press of this State endeavored to ridicule the late proclamation of Gov. Vance, and to weaken the patriotic purpose which animated it, it has met a different reception even in the midst of our enemies. The New York News pays it the compliment to speak of it, as a "spirited and patriotic proclamation." That paper says of it: "It calls upon the people to be steady to the end with the assurance that fortitude and resolution will secure independence." How such a public document could attract animadversion, or reproach, or ridicule among our friends would be wonderful, if it were not recalled that at that time Sherman was "on his grand advance" towards Raleigh, and it was expected that he would soon reach the city; and it was not inappropriate for such as would cultivate friend Sherman, to level a blow at Gov. Vance, as anything said in discredit of the latter, would be supposed to be a passport to favor with the former.

In the same number of the New York News, from which we extract the above notice of Gov. Vance's proclamation, we find significant manifestations of the troubles and complications which hang around our enemies. It is, to begin with, a remarkable coincidence that neither England nor France have a minister at Washington, while questions of the highest importance are pending between the countries. Nor have the United States appointed a successor to Mr. Dayton, at Paris. The News says that "Mr. Dayton's position had become so unpleasant, at the Court of Louis Napoleon, that his death only averted the exposure of his return home." It further says, that "intimations made subsequently, have given the administration to understand that a successor in his position will not be received, until a minister shall have been received at Washington from the Empire of Mexico."

The Houston Telegraph publishes a correspondence between C. L. Pierson, of the Confederate army, and Gen. Lopez Maximilian's commander on the line. The latter, replying to a note of the former, says: "Being placed in command of this military line, under his Majesty, the Emperor Maximilian, the sons of the Confederacy can rely upon full security for their possessions and interests; and the Confederacy may rest assured that the representatives of the Empire of Mexico, along the border, freely and frankly offer their friendship."

There are significant points in this note. It takes care to announce the representative character attaches to the Empire and not the Republic of Mexico. It follows no precedent, by which Confederates and the Confederacy are designated as the so-called; but the assurance it contains, is given direct to the Confederacy itself. And the conclusion, in which the representative of the Mexican Empire make the offer of a frank and free friendship, is almost as near akin to recognition as one can imagine.

The significance of this attitude towards us is made more important by the fact, that an expedition, under Yankee auspices, is now fitting out to ascend the Rio Grande, for the purpose of invading Southern Texas. When to this, is added, the now well ascertained fact, that three Mexican citizens, direct from the government of Maximilian, are now at City Point, and seeking to pass to the Confederate capital, it gives reason for the apprehensions which the New York News thus expresses: "The policy of the two Emperors in regard to the struggle between the North and South, was probably fixed at the very threshold of the enterprise against Mexico, and republicanism. The next intelligence may be of a collision between the Federal and Mexican forces on the Rio Grande; and the first gun there fired, will be the signal for a foreign war."

So speaks the New York News, in the argest city of the country of our enemies; and inspired by good sense and humane feeling, not less than by sound policy, it declares the "belief that the Southern States can never be made to re-enter the Union."

Each day now is adding new life to the Confederacy. If we had a Congress worthy the name; if our people will be firm, undaunted, self-relying, self-sacrificing and true to their country, they may have on the day of deliverance, by so much as they are unrelaxing and zealous.

The Raleigh Meeting.

The meeting held in the city of Raleigh, on Friday last, was well attended and the work of responding to the call of Gov. Vance for volunteer contributions to the Treasury, was admirably begun.

What was a prominent and agreeable feature of this meeting, was the hearty unanimity, the freedom from dissension or bickering, which pervaded in the proceedings. All present seemed to be earnest and thoroughly impressed with the sense of duty.

At the north, they are pressing upon the people an attractive loan. Here we are volunteering a free gift.

God speed the good work! Our soldiers will eat their rations with increased satisfaction, when they know that it is the offering of a grateful people to those whom they esteem, and trust and love.

One or more of the young ladies, Clerks in the conscript office in this city, we learn, deigned to receive the rations of meat allowed them by law, patriotically preferring to let it go to the soldiers in the trenches, as a practical exhibition of devotion to the cause of the country, that some of the sterner sex would do well to imitate.

Take Care of it.

The people are now pouring into the hands of the government agents the free offering of their supplies for the treasury and army. There are very few who are mean enough to withhold this gift. Some, indeed, there are who throw away, in dissipation, enough to feed many soldiers, will stand aloof; but, it is cheering to feel and know how unanimous is the rendition of gratitude from the people to the army. But what we wish to enjoin in this article is, that those who shall have these gifts in charge, shall take care of them, and see that those for whom they are intended, get the benefit of them. If the people see negligent officers permit their donations to be squandered, wasted, or lost, there will be a fierce and thorough reclamation upon such delinquents. It is already said enough to know how the cause has been damaged by corrupt and negligent officials. There is no duty more incumbent upon an official, than to take care of the public goods, which are entrusted to his keeping. Ample authority is given them for this purpose.

A case in point, is this: Fifteen thousand bushels of corn have been lying at the depot, in this place, through the rain and storm of the past two weeks. Much of it has been destroyed, so as to be dangerous food for man. We do not know who was to blame for this; but this folly and delinquency have shocked the public sense. Because, whoever had the control of it, could have impressed labor to house it. They could have impressed the house to hold it; and could have impressed the cars to take it away. At all events, they could have kept it securely.

There are rawhides—one of the most needed articles in the Confederacy—lying at the depot and being eaten by the bugs. Whose fault is this? They had better be given to the tanner, and then impress the leather. Are there no vacant dwellings in the land, that the food and raiment of a half starved and half-clothed nation, shall be lost to it by such thoughtless indifference? We say again, we do not know where the fault lies; but this we do know. From the day that the vast Commissary stores and Quartermasters stores were destroyed at Manassas, this abundant country has been depleted and reduced by want of economy, system, order and industry. Its resources have been squandered by criminal neglect; and the want in the land is owing, in no small degree, to corruption and carelessness. It is time now for every citizen in the community to set their eyes upon dishonest, negligent and careless or incompetent officials. We all have a vital interest in the mode in which they discharge their duty; and it should be the duty of every citizen to report dereliction, when it falls under his observation. If this were done, the government would be assisted, and the cause prospered.

THE WOUNDED.—On Saturday about 500 wounded men, were sent up from Kinston to this place, and were placed in hospitals here. The regular hospitals were soon overrun, and the Churches have been impressed for hospital purposes. The strain in use of the Presbyterian Church, the Baptist and Episcopal Churches are now in use.

The ambulance committee were indefatigable in their labors. They met the sufferers at the Depot, and with the aid of the citizens, did much to mitigate their sufferings.

It devolves on the citizens to pay every attention to these men, especially those in the Churches. Nourishments, and all articles useful and necessary for hospital purposes, are in demand, and it is the duty and should be the pleasure of all to furnish everything they require.

Only about one hundred of the badly wounded have been sent here. Some two or three hundred wounded passed Saturday night, on their way to Salisbury.

The Tax Bill.

Both Houses of Congress, on the 7th inst., passed the Tax Bill. It levies a tax of eight per cent, on all property not expressly taxed at a different rate; on specie and bills of exchange twenty per cent; on currency five per cent. The interest on Government bonds is taxed as income under existing laws.

Upon profits made by buying and selling merchandise, or property of any description, between the years 1865 and 1866, a tax of ten per cent, is levied in addition to the tax on such profits as income; and upon all profits exceeding twenty-five per cent, a tax of twenty-five per cent.

The property, the income and moneys of hospitals, asylums, churches, schools and charitable institutions are exempt from taxation. Also, all property within the lines of the enemy shall be exempt from taxation as long as it remains within such lines.

The taxes are made due and are to be collected on the first day of June next, one-half to be paid in the Treasury notes, and the other half, at the option of the party, in certificates of indebtedness, without any allowance for interest.

It is also provided that upon all subjects of taxation mentioned in this act and the act approved 17th February, 1864, there shall be levied and assessed for the year 1865 an additional tax equal to one-eighth of the amount of the tax on the same subjects imposed for the year 1865; which tax shall be payable in Treasury notes of the new issue; and the money arising therefrom shall be first appropriated to the payment of the increased compensation of the soldiers; provided, that this additional tax shall not be construed to apply to or increase the tax in kind.

The following important section we quote at length: "Congress having intended by the act of 17th February, 1864, entitled, &c., as amended by the act of 14th June, 1864, to impose said additional taxes for the year 1864 only, the said act of 17th February, 1864, as amended, in so far as it can be construed to operate otherwise than as thus intended, shall be and the same is hereby repealed, and all the taxes imposed by this act shall be paid without any discount or credit for the value of the tax in kind, or the income tax, and all the taxes on income and profits under existing laws shall be paid without any credit or deduction of the ad valorem tax."

What a magnificent provision! It is a full and complete repeal of the act of 17th February, 1864, as amended, in so far as it can be construed to operate otherwise than as thus intended. It is a full and complete repeal of the act of 17th February, 1864, as amended, in so far as it can be construed to operate otherwise than as thus intended. It is a full and complete repeal of the act of 17th February, 1864, as amended, in so far as it can be construed to operate otherwise than as thus intended.

Impressment.

It may be that the Government will be obliged to remove the supplies from the hands of the people, generally, in the country threatened by an advance of the enemy. If this be done, the people will regard it as an act of necessity, for their own good—frat our authorities do not remove the enemy will feed upon and consume it. If our authorities do take it, we have no doubt it will be with the understanding, and under the obligation, to return the like in kind, and to the amount taken, as soon as the present emergency passes by. When the people understand this, it is expected that they will see, at once, the good policy and advantage of the movement, and that they will yield a cheerful concurrence.

A Visit to Warrenton.

The Editor of this paper paid a visit to Warrenton on Friday last, and on Saturday addressed a large assembly of the citizens of the county of Warren, met together for the purpose of responding to the Governor's appeal for supplies for the army.

After the Editor, the meeting was addressed in an off-hand, and extempore manner, by His Honor, Judge Biggs, of the Confederate States District Court.

The Judge's remarks were pertinent and patriotic, and the confidence, which he expressed in the success of the cause, was the result of mature deliberation.

Judge Biggs has placed two sons in the army, and he, himself, has been more than once obliged to fly from the approach of the enemy. Yet his spirit is wholly unbroken, his hopes buoyant, and animated. He declared his readiness to live or die for the cause, and expressed his regret that he was not fifty years younger, in order that he might buckle on his armor and take the field.

Judge Biggs concluded by announcing his readiness to support one soldier, in accordance with the proposition of Gov. Vance. The meeting was subsequently entertained by the Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, that veteran and tried patriot; and in a few remarks by Mr. Batchelor. After this, a handsome subscription was begun, and committees were appointed to obtain subscriptions in the various districts of the county. There is no doubt of the readiness of the people generally to support the army, and that they will freely contribute the needed supplies.

In Warren, there were only three persons suspected of treason, in the old revolution, and there are no descendants of this stock. The county is a unit for independence.

It is true the appeal, for volunteers to swell the ranks of General Johnston, was not responded to as immediately as could be desired; but the promise is a fair one, that when the time arrives, the young men of Warren will not be behind their fellows, from other counties, in going to the front.

Latest from the Kinston Front.

We learn from a gentleman who has just arrived from Kinston, that our forces held that place as late as Sunday evening, and that our Generals did not fall back from their position, below Kinston, on account of any reverses to our arms as has been reported; but, for the reason that a column of the enemy was reported to be moving from Wilmington upon their flank. This report appears not to have been well founded, for, by the latest and most reliable accounts, there were no Yankee troops north of Magnolia, on the Wilmington road.

The above facts are well authenticated, and should relieve our citizens from that undue excitement which numerous false reports have caused.

Encouraging.

We have accounts of a handsome little brush which Gen. Hampton had with the enemy's cavalry, in the town of Fayetteville. He and Gen. Hardee are said to have charged two hundred of Kilpatrick's men, with only their body guard, and to have killed several and captured several others. The rest were drove out of town. General Hampton killed two of the enemy with his own hands.

Every step Sherman and Schofield takes now, is a step attended with hazard and loss. It may be that this raid on a grand scale may progress yet a while longer, but its doom is certain; a watchful eye is upon them; a general possessing the unbounded confidence of his troops, directs the preparations which are making to encounter it. Every thing, so far, is encouraging. It is not to be expected that our difficulties will be met without struggle and loss; but we have an abiding hope, that the day of our deliverance draws nigh, and we feel convinced, that there is nothing to disturb our confidence, if the people are true to the army and its leaders.

The Provision Order.

A we are informed, the subordinate officers having in charge the execution of the order to impress provisions, are seizing the family supplies, so as not to leave, in some cases, more than 10 days.

The order is expressed, to leave to each family ninety days of supplies.

The object of the authorities is to remove and take care of and return these supplies, for two purposes:

First, To leave the enemy little to seize so that his passage must be rapid. And secondly, to preserve for the future use of the people, what would otherwise be consumed by the enemy.

But, officers having this matter in charge, who are executing the intention of the military authority, should take care to avoid transgressing the order, or a companying its execution with either offenses to the people, or with unnecessary inconvenience.

For the Confederate.

Public Meeting in Wake.

In pursuance with previous notice, a public meeting of the citizens of Wake county was held in the Court House in the city of Raleigh, on yesterday, the 9th inst., in response to the appeal of Gov. Vance in behalf of the support of Gen. Lee's army; and, at the ringing of the bell, a large number of the citizens of Raleigh and county promptly assembled.

On motion, Ex-Gov. Maury was called to the Chair, and A. G. Lewis requested to act as Secretary.

On motion of Hon. J. H. Bryan, a committee was appointed to wait on the Governor and request his attendance and participation in the deliberations of the meeting. After a short interval the committee returned, and the chairman announced that the Governor was present. The Governor arose, and in a short speech, among other things said, that our supplies were cut off from the South, communication reaching no farther than Columbia, if so far, and consequently General Lee's army must rely entirely upon North Carolina and Virginia for supplies, and if we fail to furnish them, the evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond must follow. The Government can only obtain supplies by purchase, impressments, and tythes. So far as purchasing them is concerned, it was entirely out of the question, as Congress had limited the supply of Confederate notes to such an extent that the Government did not have a sufficient amount of money to make the purchases; impressments were very ungracious and repulsive to the people, and the Government now disliked to resort to them; and the tythes were wholly insufficient; consequently the army must be fed by voluntary subscriptions of the people. He did not mean by voluntary, that they must necessarily give the provisions, but to put them in the reach and at the disposal of the Government. If the people do not let our Government have the provisions, Sherman will take them by foraging, as he has done in all his former marches; that the people must bear in mind that a pound of meat withheld from Gen. Lee is a pound given to Sherman. The soldier lives on 65 ounces of meat and a pound of bread a day, and they have to march, fight, and sleep on the ground, and he thought it reasonable that the people could put up with the same amount, when they have so many vegetables to eat besides.

After the Governor closed his remarks, it was moved and seconded that a subscription be raised immediately in furtherance of the objects of the meeting, and the following donations were then made:

W. R. Richardson, 5 lbs flour, 500 lbs corn, 250 lbs meal, 2 lbs flour; A. Jones, 250 lbs meal, 40 lbs bacon; G. W. Mordecai, 50 lbs corn, 1,000 lbs bacon; J. W. Cunningham, 5 lbs flour, 1,000 lbs bacon; Dr. Johnson, 5 lbs corn, 300 lbs bacon; Dr. E. B. Hyatt, supplies for six months for two soldiers; Col. Mallett, 200 lbs flour; Dr. Miller 2 lbs corn, 100 lbs bacon; R. H. Spencer, 3 lbs corn, 240 lbs bacon; W. H. Reher, (a soldier) 30 lbs bacon; Wiley Palmer, 1 lb flour; N. B. Cobb, 80 lbs bacon; Rev. Mr. Pritchard, 2 lbs corn; J. A. Allen, 1 lb corn, 80 lbs bacon; P. F. Posad, 5 lbs corn, L. D. Stephenson, 2 lbs corn, 80 lbs bacon; Wm. Boylan, 10 lbs corn; Mayor Harrison, 50 lbs flour; R. H. Battle, 100 lbs flour, 40 lbs bacon; Gov. Maury, 1 lb flour, 2 lbs corn, 50 lbs bacon; Capt. J. M. Walker, 300 lbs bacon; J. D. Rivers, 1 lb corn, 100 lbs bacon; J. H. Bryan, 1 barrel flour, 100 lbs bacon; J. A. More, 1 bag flour, 80 lbs bacon; Gen. Holmes, one ration for 6 months; A. P. Woodall, 1 lb corn; Thos. S. Campbell, 150 lbs corn; A. R. Raven, 1 lb flour; Major Jones, 1 lb corn, 50 lbs bacon; R. G. Lewis, 150 lbs corn, 40 lbs bacon; Saml. H. R. Gere, 200 lbs corn; Kemp P. Battle, 500 bushels corn, 600 lbs bacon.

On motion, a committee composed of Messrs P. F. Posad, Jas. Litchford, C. L. Harris and W. R. Richardson, were appointed to solicit further subscriptions in the city of Raleigh.

It was also recommended that similar meeting be held in each Captain's District in the county, in furtherance of the objects of this meeting, and that committees of three be appointed by the chair with the assistance of the Sheriff and county clerk for each district, to solicit contributions and subscriptions.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

CHAS. MANLY, Chairman.

R. G. LEWIS, Secretary.

VISIT OF YANKEE CAVALRY TO MONROE.—N. C.—On Wednesday last, about 3 o'clock, a squad of thirty-five Yankee cavalry dashed into the village of Monroe, Union county, remained about an hour and left carrying off all the horses and mules they could gather up. A train of wagons, ten in number, belonging to a party of refugees from Chester District, had just reached the village and were standing in the streets when the Yankees appeared. Of course the train was seized, and horses, mules, and wagons with their contents, and 18 negro men, were carried off. 13 of the negroes escaped from the enemy and returned to Monroe the same night. The loss is a heavy one to the unfortunate refugees, for we suppose the wagons contained the valuable household goods of the refugees. The women and children that accompanied the wagons were left standing in the streets of Monroe.

No buildings were burnt in the village; not even the Court House and jail were injured—but the enemy seized whatever they wanted and carried it off. Two couriers (sent out from the place) stationed at Monroe, were captured—Charley Brem and Marshall Jones.

—Charlotte Democrat.

We learn that the Yankees are still at their devilish work of destroying property and punishing the citizens wherever and whenever they fall into their hands. It has been said, by some of the apologists of the Yankee invaders, that when Sherman's forces passed out of South Carolina into the "Old North State," they would refrain their evil habits; and, instead of robbing hen roosts, breaking open smoke-houses, burning barns, and insulting old age and defenceless women, they would behave like gentlemen. But such is not the fact, for we learn that their treatment to citizens of this State, has been in many instances of the most brutal character.

As an instance of their conduct, we learn upon what we deem good authority, that an aged man, Mr. Graham, living near Fayetteville, was visited by a band of depraved Yankees, on Saturday night last, his house burned, and he arrested and marched off in the dead of night.

Similar outrages are reported as having been perpetrated in the counties of Richmond and Robeson.

The able and just and christian communication, signed Grotius, was written for the "Christian Advocate" and was kindly furnished to us by its Editor, in advance. We commend it to the people for its wisdom and truth.

For the Christian Advocate.

MY DEAR BROTHER PELL: Ever since this present war commenced I have been deeply impressed with the moral bearing which it has upon the present and the future, but I have been disinclined to newspaper articles, and have therefore confined myself in discussing this subject mainly to my limited sphere in the pulpit. I have, however, concluded to beg you to indulge me with a paper in the Advocate while I hint at a few facts. It may be some one will read them and be encouraged.

The wars carried on for nearly five hundred years between the tribes of Israel and the house of Judah turned upon the great question of idolatry and the worship of the one true and invisible God. During that long period God never allowed idolatry to triumph; and for their pertinacious opposition to the laws of Moses—the ordinances of God—the ten tribes were broken and dispersed, and disappeared from the knowledge of history and of the world. This was but the demonstration of a great principle upon which God deals with nations and peoples. Infidelity on the one hand and faith in God on the other is the point upon which has turned the success or downfall of nations and empires. According to the teachings of history, whenever this issue has been presented, God has unfailingly vindicated his honor and the purity of his own worship. In the case of the Jewish was already alluded to, He never allowed the laws of Moses and the ordinances of His house to be a tolerated by idol-worship. On the contrary, God gave the most signal interpositions in vindication of His name and His honor. I might here give in detail the remarkable interpositions in the case of Abimelech against Jeroboam; Jehoshaphat against a huge army of the Philistines; and in the case of Hezekiah against Sennacherib where the angel of God destroyed one hundred and eighty-five thousand Assyrians in a night. Let the reader examine these at his leisure and see how God, at the very junctures, when to mere human view, all was lost, interposed to sustain the house of Judah and with it the religion which he had delivered to the nation.

The same principle operates now, that did then. Idolatry was the rejection of the God of Israel. Infidelity is exactly the rejection to God now that idolatry did then. Admit the truth of this statement and we find a parallel in our own case which may well encourage the faintest heart. Let us see how this principle will apply. Go to the churches in the Abolition States and it is apparent to the most casual observer that a semi-infidelity has engrafted itself upon all the churches in those States—a higher lawism has virtually and in fact supplanted the word of God—repealed the divine authority of the scriptures. As a consequence of it, infidelity, the numerous isms of the North have sprung up—the head and front of which is Abolitionism. Then follow the Protean brood—freelovism, spiritualism, raperism, swedenborgianism, rationalism, sensualism, &c. &c. All mixing and mingling with the scant fumes of religion drawn from the Bible in their pulpits. From this adulterated state of the public mind, proceed their disregard of humanity, of purity and innocence, of the obligations of the Bible and their savage cruelty. This furnishes a precise parallel with the ten tribes of Israel who mixed idolatry with the religion of Moses, and were ever invading the land of Judah in a barbarous manner.

Now turn your eye to the States of the South, and you find none of this mixing of infidelity with the religion of the Bible. The pulpit is still pure, and its ministers enforce nothing but the pure word of God—an old fashioned gospel. These are facts that none can deny, and of which I have been an observer for thirty years; and upon the truth of them, I assert without the fear of successful contradiction that we have in the Confederate States proper the purest type of religion now known to the christian world. Is it just then? Is it right? Is it christian like to give up our faith and doubt the final issue? Was not infidelity the cause of the downfall of Israel? Has it not been the cause of the overthrow of nations and empires? Let not then the few who believe in God basely abandon their faith. In the present war is involved the success of true religion, the preservation and propagation of the pure gospel of Christ. To abandon the cause of the South is to abandon the cause for which the reformers suffered martyrdom. It is in substance to abandon the cause of God and basely to yield the high trusts committed to us for the future of the world's redemption.

I speak not only from the history of the past. These are facts which have fallen under my observation for the past four years, which go to confirm the truth of these statements. In every instance where professed christians have deserted the cause of the South and gone over, either in heart or person, to the enemy, they have uniformly lost their religion and become extremely wicked. This is a legitimate consequence, because, as I have already said, with us is the pure gospel and to us is committed in this struggle its defence, and the future propagation and enjoyment of the great principles of the Reformation. Add to this the unchristian spirit in which these Northern infidels prosecute this war against us, the savage barbarity with which they treat helpless women and children, the avidity with which they clamor for our blood and treasure, the vindictive spirit with which they override constitutions and laws, and appropriate our hard earned all to themselves, and their repeated purpose to remove the "old land marks," and like the barbarous Danes in their invasion of the British Isles, appropriate our lands, and houses, and tenements to themselves; and last of all their brutal outrages upon some of the purest and noblest christian women of the South, and you have the best proof of their infidelity—of their God-dying sensualism, of their utter disregard of right—of purity and charity. "Will not God avenge his own elect who cry day and night unto him?" He most assuredly will, and I think the time is nigh at hand—Indeed, sir, politicians, men who seek power and love it for its own sake, and tug in it unmercenary devices calculated to transfer the public mind from reliance upon God to mere human power and device, are mainly responsible for the continuance of the war, and for the lives and blood of our noble ones who have fallen in defence of God, and the purity of his church, because they have retarded the return of the public mind to God.

If our people would present one undivided heart—one uniform sentiment of humiliation and supplication before God, the struggle would soon end—and in our triumph—and in a complete and glorious vindication of God and in the perpetuation of civil liberty and the rights of private judgment to our generations after us—end it would, in glorious, coveted peace, and in baptism of the new born nation with the unction of Heaven.

Grotius.

From the United States.

ANDY JOHNSON TAKES THE OATH—HIS "SPEECH" IN ADVANCE.

A Washington letter thus depicts the scene in the Senate Chamber: While the foreign ambassadors were taking their seats, Mr. Hamlin concluded his speech, when Vice President elect, Mr. Johnson commenced his address, before he had taken the oath of office. He had been talking about five minutes when the President entered the door from the Senate lobby, at the right of the Clerk's desk, escorted by Senators Hendricks and Foster, Mr. Lincoln taking his seat at the end of the Clerk's desk, near the members of his Cabinet.

During all this time Andrew Johnson—for such he simply was then, not having taken the oath of office (would to heaven that it could be said in behalf of the country that he is still only Andrew Johnson)—continued his speech. Such a speech, it might have been said, was far from being appropriate on this occasion. It was not only a ninety-ninth rate stump speech, but disgraced it to the extreme. He had not proceeded far when Senators on the Republican side began to bang their heads, sink down in their seats, look at each other with significance, as much as to say, "Is he crazy or what is the matter?" They exhibited in every feature great uneasiness. There was no mistaking the fact that the Senators were mortified in the extreme. The Democratic Senators leaned forward and appeared to be chucking with each other over the figure made by the Republican party through their Vice President elect. The foreign ministers showed unmistakable signs of amazement as the incoherent sentences came from Mr. Johnson's lips. Republican Senators moved around in their seats, unable to sit still under the exhibition before them. Some of the Senators sat aside, others turned their backs, as if anxious to hide their eyes. Luckily for the members of the House of Representatives, they did not reach the Senate until several minutes after 12, and they were not subjected to but a small portion of this scene.

The speech was disconnected, the sentences so incoherent that it is impossible to give an accurate report of his speech. As his remarks came in the report of the gallery, the statements that your President is a plebeian—I am a plebeian glory in it—Tennessee has never gone out of the Union—I am going to talk two minutes and a half on that point—I want you to hear me. Tennessee always was loyal—we all derive our power from the people—Chief Justice Chase is but a creature of the people—I want you to hear me two minutes on that point—you, Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, derive your authority and power from the people. ("Who is Secretary of the Navy?" was then heard, in a voice of less volume. Some one responded, "Mr. Welles.") You, Mr. Welles, Secretary of the Navy, get your power from the people. This was the strain and tone of the whole speech, mixed with a lecture to the Senate on the action of the Senate on the rebellious States.

It was impossible to give a full report sitting in the gallery. The constant clatter of voices in the rear, declaring, "What a name!" "Is he no friends?" "Is there a person who will have m r y up in him?" "Tell him to stop and save the country further disgrace," were so numerous that it entirely prevented a full report being made. The only full report was that of the official reporters of the Globe. The Senators, however, were so embarrassed at the speech that they notified the Globe reporter to suppress his copy, and wait until Mr. Johnson could write out a speech, that this affair might not go before the world in that form. It is charitable to say that his condition was such that he was unfit to make a speech. He evidently did not know Barbon county, Kentucky, on his way here.

Mr. Johnson finally concluded his speech, whereupon Vice-President Hamlin administered to him the oath of office. Mr. Hamlin read the oath by sentences, and Mr. Johnson repeated it after him. The effort of the Vice President elect to go through with the form of repeating the sentences as read by Mr. Hamlin was painful in the extreme. He stumbled, stammered, repeated portions of it several times over. The moment that he concluded this task, Mr. Johnson turned to the audience and commenced another speech, giving to those assembled his idea of the oath which he had just taken. He had uttered but two or three sentences when some of the officers standing near him had the good sense to stop him, he having already copied some nineteen minutes in his former speech, and delayed the proceedings by a good deal longer. They were unwilling that they should be any longer delayed by the further remarks of this new official. It has been reported that the Judges of the Supreme Court and diplomatic corps reach the Senate Chamber, Mr. Hamlin, in accordance with this usage, closed his speech in time to give Mr. Johnson some seven minutes to make his remarks before the arrival of the above dignitaries. But Mr. Johnson did not appear to understand the usage on such occasions, or else was not inclined to follow it, so the diplomatic gentlemen heard the bulk of his speech, and, unfortunately, the worst part of it. The moment that the new Vice President had been silenced, Mr. Hamlin declared the old Senate adjourned.

THE "OVERT ACT" OF MAXIMILIAN.—Yankeeedom, sure of easy victory, proceeded to avenge the "overt act" of the South at Fort Sumter. Subsequently, France, by an "overt act," smashed the Monroe doctrine into fragments, and Yankeeedom did nothing, not being so sure of success. Now Maximilian performs the "overt act," and yet Yankeeedom is still. One of the "Herald's" New Orleans correspondents confirms previous reports received by way of Havana, that Maximilian's officials at Matamoros have ordered away Mr. Campbell, United States Consul at that port, because he was accredited to the Juarez government, and that clearances for American merchant vessels are now refused.

There has been doubtless a change of policy on the part of the great nation of humbugs in the matter of "overt acts," and if the little affair of Southern subjugation were in embryo, the incubation and the "smashing of the shell" would perhaps be, to say the least, suspended indefinitely.

POISONING.—An attempt to poison the wife of Rev. M. E. Grunert, of this place, was made a few days since, by her servant girl. The poison was put in a bowl of soup, of which Mrs. Grunert, being unwell, partook sparingly, causing only vomiting. A little daughter, however, partook freely of the soup, which caused her death in a short time.

The girl admits that this is the third attempt at poisoning her mistress, and has implicated others in procuring the poison for her. The wretch has been committed to jail, and richly deserves the fate which awaits her. Two negro men have been committed for trial, as accessories, and others may yet be implicated.—Salem Press.